Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIII. PORTLAND, OREGON: WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1883. NO. 7116.

EASTERN NEWS.

The Old, Old Story of Ben Butler and His Penchant for Spoons.

Confirmation of the Agreement Between the O. R. & N. and the Union Pacific

For an Interchange of Through Traffic from the East to Portland.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

OMAHA, Feb. 27.—Assistant General Manager Shadbolt, of the Union Pacific, who returned from New York today, confirms the report of the agreement between the Oregon Railway and Navigation company and the Union Pacific for a ten year contract of an interchange of through traffic to Portland, via the Oregon Short Line. The meeting between the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's railway has been fixed on the river at Huntington. Sleeping cars will be run from Omaha to Portland without change. The two roads are to be completed to the meeting by December 31st, this year. Work on the Oregon Short Line is progressing rapidly. Winter camps will soon be established on the Oregon Short Line for the accommodation of the public. The Wood River branch, which leaves the main line at Shelley, Idaho, will be completed

The Old, Old Story.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Recently the *Chronicle* of this city published the following story: When ex-Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, was on the floor of the New York stock exchange last week, with ex-President Grant, and other prominent men of the country, he was approached by the editor of governor of Massachusetts, and ex-Senator Butler with the title of "General." He disavowed the title of "General." He disavowed the title, as he is to-day, I suppose, using a reported compliment to America as to his nobility, except that as an actor he is entitled to be considered a nobleman. In reference to his connection with Sullivan, Corbett, Mitchell and others of the prize ring, a new contract with the Pinafore, for all countries, has been signed, but myself has the right to withdraw, either legally or otherwise, at any moment I desire. The success of "Iolanthe" is beyond question, and I think, to its high credit be it said, has succeeded beyond our

Don't Want Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—*Herald* editorial: According to information received in Washington no action will be taken by the Mexican congress in relation to the proposed treaty with the United States, by the present session of the congress, which will adjourn on the 4th of March for executive reasons. It is now apparently a matter of doubt whether the bill will be passed at December with the two countries with each other. There is no reason why a treaty cannot be made between the two countries which will not be objectionable to Mexico. Her civilization is very much in advance of that of the territorial Indians. Her influence is immediately under the authority of a provisional government, and no trouble from internal affairs is to be apprehended. A meeting of congress will next does not, in any manner, affect the question of Calderon's authority. Only the question of pending questions before the legislature. The World's correspondent thinks that this reply was expected by Mr. Gilfillan, which did not prevent him from going to Matamoros and cause him to assume a hostile position, and create disturbances in the Peruvian ranks.

Mines to Continue.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—According to reports circulating among the miners, and to others who had been under the auspices of the district association last evening, in which the operators and miners were present. The association is composed of women and has a national organization, auxiliary committees in a great many of the mining districts. Good by Kentucky, and all civilized countries, and this will prove too much for the speculators were subsequently made, and new ones developed.

Oscar Wilde Weds.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Oily Carie, who arrived on Saturday last about Oscar Wilde, broke the ice to-day, saying: "Wilde, I think, has married a rich girl. I am through with him. He called on me when in London, but I have not seen him since I left London he is comparatively a nonentity. Wilde's visit to America as an advertising scheme has done good to Gilbert, and Sullivan, Corbett and myself, and to-day's *Chronicle* will prove the truth of my statement."

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Red Cloud Going Home.

OMAHA, Feb. 27.—Red Cloud arrived here today on his way home from Washington. He leaves for Pine Ridge agency to-morrow. He is rather reticent as to Agent McGillycuddy, who has been relieved as agent. He is satisfied with the trip to Washington and his interview with the head of the department, and has great expectations of getting pay for the ponies taken from him in 1876 by the military. He expects about $11,000 in cash.

The Sun's Opinions.

The *Sun* says: "Only ten days remain of the forty-seventh congress. Many disconcerted schemers are awaiting action. One of the most shameless of all is Horace F. Page's river and harbor bill. It is a terrific rebuke administered at the fall election to the river and harbor plunderers of the last session, it might have been supposed that Page and his associates would not have the hardihood to bring forward another swindling measure at the present session."

The License System.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The common council last night adopted a number of ordinances greatly extending the license system. Every trade which could be taxed was assessed, the annual sum ranging from $500 per annum on brewers and distillers to $250 on express wagons. The rate on bankers, brokers and liquor dealers is not yet fixed.

An Indiana Failure.

SOUTH BEND, Feb. 27.—Lucius Clark & Co., paper manufacturers, have suspended. The firm issue a circular, calling the creditors together, and promising a statement of their assets and liabilities Saturday next. The mill at South Bend is one of the largest in the west. The firm is heavily interested in manufacturing.

The Death Watch.

At 9 o'clock this morning a death watch was placed over Michael McGlynn and Benjamin Mahon. The sheriff has command charge of the condemned men, and will keep watch over them until the execution takes place. Four deputy sheriffs will be assigned to maintain the watch.

Makes a Statement.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Receiver Atkinson of the defunct City bank, published a detailed statement of the condition of the institution, as shown by the books. Liabilities amount to $624,197. $1,000 of which is preferred to savings banks. Probably the depositors will receive about 20 per cent.

On the Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The subscription of six millions, called for by the Mexican Central railroad some weeks ago, is completed, the public taking $450,000 and arrangements are made for placing the remainder on the market.

Florida's New Railroad.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 27.—The bill incorporating the International Railroad & Steamship company is signed by Governor Trunk. The railroad will be built down the backbone of the peninsula to Key West.

Langtry.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Tribune* says of Mrs. Langtry, who arrived last night: "It is said she will remain here a few weeks. A maid for Mrs. Langtry arrived on the Servia yesterday."

Honors to Diaz.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Committees are being appointed by municipal and commercial bodies to properly receive General Porfirio Diaz, ex-president of Mexico, who is expected to arrive Thursday on a Mexican war ship.

A Freak of Fortune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—Among the inmates of the national military home in Hobart Vincent, at one time high a sheriff in Ireland and a prominent soldier in the days of O'Connell.

National Bank Closed.

LASALLE, Ills., Feb. 27.—The first national bank of Peru has closed its doors. The charter has expired. Deposits were received to within half an hour of closing.

Killed her Husband.

PORT HOPE, Ont., Feb. 27.—Bridget Bullen, aged 70, cut the throat of her husband, aged 90, and set fire to the dwelling. The woman has been arrested.

Heavy Weather.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Arrived, the European steamers Batavia, Kaiser Wilhelm and Olympian. They all report heavy weather.

Another High River.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 27.—The Arkansas river has risen four feet since Saturday night.

Heavy Defalcation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A heavy defalcation was discovered today. Gilbert L. Crowell, president of the Empire mining company of Nevada county, Utah, was the defaulter. The office of the company is here, at 52 Wall street. Crowell, in 1877, was given the agency of the Talman estate, the owners being Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Alice, Miss Catherine C. Talman, and her niece, Miss Caroline Talman. They confided to Crowell's care their securities, stocks and bonds, and gave him power of attorney to transact their business. In 1879 Crowell went into the Empire mining business, and bought largely of the stocks. The mine was a failure and assessments increased until finally Crowell abstracted $401,000 of the Talman trust funds. Besides this amount he borrowed from Miss Caroline Talman $100,000. In all, in the last three years, he has spent $774,200. In addition to this he owes $48,600. On the 22th inst. he made an assignment. His estate consists of real estate valued at $107,000, mortgaged against it for $41,000, and $40,000 in shares of mining stock. Crowell is sick in New Jersey.

A very Foolish Man.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Joseph Parker, son-in-law and one of the assignees of Crowell, said to-day: "I expect to go to Salt Lake to-morrow morning to investigate the Empire and other mining properties in which Crowell was interested, to see what can be saved from the wreck. The real estate owned by Crowell in this city and New Jersey is covered by mortgages to the full amount of the securities, and the household goods will realize but a few hundred dollars, after paying storage. The first batch of bleculite he mixed with a can of strychnine, used to poison wolves. He intended to poison for baking powder. The bleculite went into the bread, the strychnine into the cake, and 70 out of 75 found in Brigham's house, Mr. Pilgrim was near, so nobody fainted with antidotes were at hand.

Six Persons Injured While Sleigh Riding.

HARTFORD, Feb. 27.—A sleighing party of three to two prominent citizens in this and neighboring town. From this place last night in a large open sleigh. The sleigh was struck by a train of freight cars, a distance of 40 feet, and injured six persons. Richard Wong, a merchant, had his leg in rising from the injuries.

Death from Trichinosis.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Several deaths in the family of Lewis Sanderson, of Pine Grove, Sullivan county, were attributed to trichinosis a short time since, from eating raw pork. Over 12 persons have died, and there are still 7 sick. All the symptoms were exciting and indescribable.

Boiler Explosion.

READING, Pa., Feb. 27.—A boiler exploded in a coal shaft at Port Clinton, on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, this morning, killing two men and injuring several others. The explosion occurred in the shaft. Two other employees were not injured, and the shaft is little injured. The cause is unknown.

Cut to Two.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Caroline Bruckmeyer, a widow, fell from a sleigh last night and was run over by a passing horse car, and was immediately cut in two.

Use your near-by druggist agents from a sure disease. Dr. Bosanko's Skin Cure and Pain Cure. C. H. M. Donald, Plantersville, Ala. $1 at druggists.

Fraudulent Commitment to an Insane Asylum.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Mary Irene Hogg, daughter of Isaac Hogg, committed by the surrogate of Queens county to the insane asylum in the last days of the administration of Governor Cornell, on the suspicion that she was insane, has been released by the present surrogate. Miss Hogg has been in the asylum for two years. She is heir to a large property, and it is charged that her commitment was procured by her relatives to get control of her property. She positively denies that she was ever insane, and will contest the commitment. Her relatives, however, have great influence. The physicians examined by Miss Hogg's counsel declare that she is not insane. The allegations have been made that Miss Hogg was drugged. The physicians have been asked to explain.

WASHINGTON.

The Grand Jury Report a True Bill Against Dorsey's Counsel.

Ingersoll Continues the Cross-Examination of Beredell.

Lawrence Barrett Accorded a Flattering Reception at the Capitol.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Col. Ingersoll continued Beredell's cross examination in the star route trial this morning. Witness said the papers stolen from his desk consisted of the names of members, and personal prospective pay of each would operated in Dorsey. One of the columns was headed "P. C. B. 50 per cent." and the figures set forth in that column was represented the percentage of pay upon the route.

Ingersoll. What was it for?

Answer.—You will have to put your client on the stand to answer that. Witness did not know, could only infer, what it was for; never practiced initialing Dorsey's signature in Kellogg's presence, nor did he boast to that gentleman that he could sign Dorsey's name so like the original that it was hard to distinguish the difference; the day after Vaile testified in the last trial, witness went to Wm. Lilley, a lawyer, and told him he was ready to go on the stand for the government, and rebut Vaile's testimony, also notified Dorsey of his intention; when witness

GOT OUT OF JAIL HE WENT TO BAILEY

Who referred him to Woodward; witness wrote out a statement which Woodward commended as complete, and promised to see him later, and that the last time witness was to collect his papers; Lilley told witness that he thought he could get him off if he went over to the government, but as government need other inside any such promise; witness again met Woodward in November last, at Hot; and Vaile, and made a very full sworn statement; Woodward paid his expenses. Witness said he told Blackburn if the government allowed him four challenges he would challenge persons to whom the government objected; he endeavored to carry out that agreement in good faith towards the government.

Ingersoll asked witness if he acted in good faith attending with the co-defendant and working for the government.

He replied that he considered it in good faith to the government.

Ingersoll inquired of witness if he had not demanded money or fees of some kind from the government.

He answered that he had responsible an allowance of $50 for counsel fees. Witness never got $10 from Vaile about a week before he took the stand. Vaile did not know he was to testify. Beredell said his share from one route was to have been $2000 per annum.

Dorsey's Counsel Indicted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The grand jury has found an indictment against John A. Ii. Ingersoll, of the star route counsel specially employed by Dorsey. The charge is receiving stolen goods, based upon his action in connection with Vaile's testimony. He obtained a watch and other valuables from Mrs. Vaile, over a year ago. Williams says he charge is clerical, and is the outgrowth of ill will of the department of justice because Ingersoll has been active in the defense of Dorsey. The latter has written a long letter to Williams, declaring that the present indictment against him is the result of his action in the star route cases. Ingersoll through his counsel, Judge Wylie, this latter that an attempt will be made to indict Col. Ingersoll upon the charge of obtaining the appointment of Vaile as a clerk in the Star Route Office. It is understood that Ingersoll will not seriously entertained, but says the department of justice endeavors to find grounds for such an indictment against Col. Ingersoll.

Fortunate Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Nominations: Register of land offices—Jos. Ferguson, Walla Walla; E. I. Smith, The Dalles. Receivers of public moneys—A. G. Slacum, Vancouver; John Pickhurst, Boise City; Cady S. Thompkins, The Dalles; Orrin L. Davenport, Indian agent of the Sacred Fox agency.

Confirmations—Samuel C. Wiegart, associate justice of the district supreme court, Washington; John W. Foster, to Indiana, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain; Wickham Hoffman, minister resident and consul general to Denmark; Dwight T. Reed, secretary of legation and consul general to Madrid; S. S. W. Benjamin, minister resident and consul general to Persia; Alexander Hamilton, minister resident to Matamoras; L. H. Took, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Corea. Indian agents—H. H. Hunt at Yakima, Chas. Curtis and Wm. Dunn at Siletz. Indian territory Army paymasters—Wm. E. Dargie, of Oakland, Cal.

Why he Gives Notice.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—It is believed that the statement of Senator Davis, that he will not be offer of president of the senate pro tem., at noon next Saturday, was prompted by information from President Arthur that he does not intend to convene the senate in extra session on the 4th of March. It is understood that democratic set stors will offer no opposition to the prompt election of a senator, as pro tempore president. Anthony, who filled the position from 1869 to 1873, and was the choice of the republican caucus in 1881, will be eligible to election to hold the place, as his present term will expire on March 4th. Ingalls will be sworn in legally until the next meeting of the senate. Although no caucus action has yet been taken on the subject, it is understood that Mr. Sherman will be the chosen president pro tem, and other officers will hold their positions until December

Barrett's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The National theater was crowded to the doors this evening, and the assemblages ever gathered within its walls, to witness the production by La grenee Barrett of Hon. Geo. H. Baker's play, "Francesca de Rimini." The performance was the most enthusiastic reception he certain was run up, at the end of the third and fourth acts, four and five times respectively. Among those present I was Frederick Douglass and members of the cabinet, Chief Justice Waite and several justices of the supreme court, Generals Sherman and McClellan and a large number of men and representatives. Barrett was called before the curtain after the fourth act by ex-Senator Blaine.

Won't Filibuster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. At an informal conference of the democratic members of the house committee on rules, it was decided by democrats present that the amendment rules by which it was proposed to amend the senate tariff bill to a conference committee, but a general understanding was reached to a hastening for the purpose of defeating it.

To be Cleaned Out.

The navy department is preparing a list of naval officers on duty at Washington and the people of Washington have been here. Officers who have not been for a long time seem to be ordered home for a general cleaning out as the result.

Labor and Capital.

The committee on education and labor was unable to agree to-day to confine its inquiry to the relations of labor and capital, and to protect the testimony.

A Warrant for Sheridan.

The secretary has upon application of the British government sent a warrant for the arrest of P. A. Sheridan, stepson of ex-Minister Lowell, at San Francisco, and it has been given to the marshal of West, the British minister, also has to suppose to be in New York city. It appears as a result of the investigation in Dublin that Sheridan is the murderer, who will decide whether he is subject to extradition under the warrant. Should he decide in the affirmative, the warrant will be sent to the necessary extradition papers.

The Beaver Riot of 1880.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Commercial Washington special: The Chinese ministers in obtaining information for use in pending Chinese subjects by the electio several years ago. The report, when made upon the government, will be submitted to the secretary of state. The report must be adjusted under the laws of Colorado, if at all, and that the general government is not responsible.

Charges to be Met.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Sun's* Washington dispatch says there is a strict policy of economy on the part of the public printer, and it will soon be made apparent. Charges for work done by the government printing office will be met by warrant of the auditor of the treasury, and the chief clerk and has only such allowances as the law provides for expenses, carriages at the public expense.

Only 502 Bill

Five hundred and ninety-two bills are unacquainted by the house committee on public lands, the most notable of which is one for the Grand Canyon railroad bill and the Indian bill.

Chandler Approves.

Secretary Chandler has approved the action taken by Capt. Ramsey in the recent trouble with cadets at the Annapolis naval academy.

Postponed.

The senate, in executive session to-day, decided to postpone action on the Mexican treaty till December.

RAILROAD RACKET.

A Full Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Associated Press is in receipt of the following statement of Pacific railroad interest indebtedness to the government, as compiled by the secretary of the interior, and transmitted to congress:

Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not paid	1,600,511
Interest accrued and not due	1,600,511
Interest paid by the United States	27,236,801
Interest repaid by transportation	6,303,287
Balance of interest paid by the United States	20,933,514
Interest repaid by the sinking fund	1,185,000
Balance of interest paid by the United States	19,748,514
Interest repaid by the sinking fund	1,185,000
Balance of interest paid by the United States	18,563,514

Blocking of Chinese Immigration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Chinese immigration is blocked. Reed received to-day the opinion of the attorney general of the United States, that the Chinese immigrants who arrived in the United States before the passage of the act of May 6th, 1882, are entitled to land, notwithstanding the provisions of that act. Reed has demanded the previous question on the motion to bring the house to order, and declared that he would not entertain any motion to adjourn until a decision of addressing the chair. Hiscock rose to a question of order, and Reed refused to entertain it. Hiscock appealed from the decision of the chair. Reed refused to entertain the appeal. Hiscock then moved to adjourn. Reed refused to entertain the motion

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING FEB 28 1883

A THREE YEARS TEST

Three years ago this week the Indian training school at Forest Grove was opened with fifteen Indian boys as pupils. It has now a number of pupils in excess of that and has constantly room and work for a larger number. From the day of its commencement until now it has had the watchful and kindly interest of the friends of Indian education and all those who believed that such effort in that line from a child's life was right. The children have been taken from the various north Pacific tribes from Alaska to Idaho and were not selected for special qualities except that as far as the material is concerned, the test has been a fair one. The experience of three years has demonstrated the capacity of Indian children to learn all that is usually taught white children of corresponding age and their ability to apply their knowledge to practical affairs. It has demonstrated that they can learn expertly all the various mechanical trades and that as farmers in their own industrious and faithful. It has demonstrated that Indian girls can learn and apply domestic discipline and skill and become quite excellent housekeepers. As students the Indian children have shown good sense, docility and industry.

The future of these children is now a serious question. The original theory was that they should be returned to the tribes from which they were taken there to act as teachers. But it may be doubted if this is the proper course. It is not probable that even under the best conditions Indians however well educated would do better work in Indian schools than white teachers. Indian children hold white teachers in a certain awe which is no small advantage in the matter of authority and discipline. With native teachers they would naturally be on more familiar terms, and the effect of this upon school management it is feared, would be bad. But the most serious danger to be feared from returning graduates of the training school to their original homes, is that they would relapse into their former modes of living. The very facility which aids them in acquiring the white man's knowledge and arts, would, it may with reason be feared, soon transform them again into the degraded state of their surroundings. The better plan, it seems to us, would be to put them, as opportunity affords, in the way of making a living by the industries they have learned at the school, and in localities where they will not be subjected to the temptation of old and degrading associations. At best the battle of life will go hard with them. Alienated by color from those with whom their new education has put them in sympathy, and advanced beyond association with their own people, they will suffer all the pangs of prosecution.

It should be the special care of the managers of the training school to impress upon the children under their charge those principles which will be most needed in the peculiar position in which they will find themselves. Besides the cardinal virtues they should be taught well the lessons of thrift. Each one should have some special and practical capability. The course taught at Forest Grove is admirable and could not be improved unless the school were situated where the children while still under the care of their teachers could be put to daily work in industrial establishments. For the good results so far secured great credit is due to Captain Wilkinson, who made this work indeed a labor of love. To the captain's zeal is due the establishment of the training school, and to his intelligent labors its practical and successful base.

BUSINESS CHANCES

Under the impression, probably, that editors have nothing to do great numbers of people write from the east to THE OREGONIAN asking about the country and the prospects of success in it. Monday night's steamer mail brought three such letters. The first is from a young Philadelphian, aged 26, who has just been admitted to the bar. He finds the profession overcrowded at home, and wants to come to the coast. "What are the prospects for a young lawyer in Portland?" he asks. To this young man, and many others like him, we must say that here, as in the east, the law is overcrowded. There are no less than thirty young lawyers in Portland, who have not yet become established on "a paying basis." The business of the country is in the hands of men who have grown up with it and into it, and a young man without acquaintance or business connections upon coming here might not for months earn a single dollar by strictly professional work. It is as hard to "get a start" in the law in Portland as in Philadelphia—so hard that a man without money to live upon for the first two or three years had better not try it. In the country towns, the chances are better. We know of several young men who having failed to succeed in Portland, went into the towns of eastern Oregon or Washington, and who have done well—that is, have made an economical livelihood and are in the way of doing something better.

Another young man writes from New York. He has saved, he says $2000 by several years of hard work and frugal living, and wants to go into business for himself. In the new towns through the country, there are always opportunities for successful business on a small scale. A man with even so small a sum as $2000 can easily establish a credit in this city and if he will be industrious and do business on business principles, can make money in "merchandising" in any one of fifty localities.

The third letter is from a bookkeeper who declares himself qualified by experience to "keep any set of books. Of this kind of talent there is always an abundance. And yet, we do not know a thoroughly competent book-keeper who has not a position at a good salary. The candidate for a first-class place may have to begin in a lower position, and if he is industrious and competent he cannot help but rise.

Speaking generally, any industrious man with good health can not only make a living but something more than a living in this country. But nice employments are not always open, and unless the newcomer has means—no matter how thorough his capacity or elegant his antecedents—he may have to do work that will soil his hands for a few months. For men of no special qualification this is a hard country. The people here are active and have not as a rule, time or inclination to teach new men and men with no experience in some particular line of work must pick up in very practical and unpleasant fashion. Many young college men have to experience to their bitter disappointment. For farmers and mechanics of all kinds opportunities are abundant and for men of capital this country affords a big field for investment.

Herr Most is not a dissolute but a temperate man. His opinions are abominable but still he represents discontent. How is it dangerous because he is a political Danger to what? From him or his? How is Tut Ankh Amen from intelligent wealth. Representatives of all interests find seats in congress and in legislatures. In fact laws are made by attorneys, not of the people but employed by the railroad or corporate wealth. A silver bill is defeated by bonanza kings, a tariff bill is defeated by selfish interests trying to grab too much. Run the whole list through, and we find dangerous laws enacted in the interests of money. That leads the New York *Hour* very justly to remark: "Looking at the situation at the present time from Washington to Albany, it must be clear to any unprejudiced person that the Egyptian darkness of some of the gentlemen who are attempting to settle some of the most intricate questions in political economy and in government is equaled only by the triple-plated Jesse James dishonesty and rascality of a large number of the other members. The average intelligence and honesty of the whole body will be found somewhat below the full average.

The fourth of July is a long time ahead, but it Portland is going to celebrate it, it is time to begin preparations. Not since the visit of General Grant, nearly four years ago, has there been a grand popular demonstration in this city if we except the partisan parades during the last presidential campaign. This is indeed remarkable in a city with so lively a taste for pomp and circumstance, that a fife and drum will at any time attract hundreds. A grand celebration would not only be a pleasant thing for ourselves but it would attract thousands from the interior. Who will move in the matter?

We learn that it is proposed by aggrieved parties in Washington county to prosecute Vandercar, the slanderer, criminally for libel. This would be very foolish indeed. The sooner the whole disgusting matter is dropped and forgotten the better.

FIRES.

Stove Works Burned.

CLEVELAND, Feb 27.—This morning the greater part of Myers, Osborn & Co.'s stove works was burned. Incendiarism is suspected, because for months strikers whose places have been filled by non-union men have been troublesome. Loss on the building $150,000 stock, $60,000 machinery, $10,000, insurance $72,000 in thirty four companies.

An Iowa Town Burned.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, Feb. 25.—Six business houses and contents are burned loss $75,000, insured.

MARRIED.

In East Portland, Feb 25, at the residence of Rev. Fairchild, Captain C. O. Hill and Miss Maude Mossman, all of Portland.

At Vancouver, Feb. 27 J J Imbrie, of Yakima W T, and Miss May Sweetland, Nooksack, W T, Feb 2, A A Mullin and Miss Jennie Addison.

DIED.

In McMillen's addition to East Portland Feb 26 Mrs Harriet A Abernathy daughter of James Harlow.

Funeral from the Congregational church on Thursday at 11 o'clock A M. Friends of the family are invited.

Near Dayton W T Feb 16, Berry James, aged 70 years.

In Dayton, W T Feb 23 Mrs J M Williams aged 35 years.

Birth, Marriage and death notices, fifty cents each time when Obituary notices and resolutions of condolence ten cents per line.

Transient advertising payable in advance.

NEW TO-DAY.

Baldwin Restaurant, Abbey, bet. 1st & 2d front.

ELECTRIC BATHS 118 MORRISON ST.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF CHRISTOPH Nicolai. Address A Nicolai Albina Or. [illegible]

WANTED—AN ATTENTIVE AT WASS HAIR Store 61 Morrison street. Good wages to the right party.

FOR RENT

A FRONT ROOM FURNISHED 140 West Park St. 561 Morrison and 3 unfurnished [illegible]

QUARTER CLOCK WITH SMALL ROUND and dial hidings in Corners 8200. Inquire at LEVEY & WRIGHT'S at Real Estate Agents Rooms 3 and 4 Sign over 86 First St.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY to board and [illegible]

TO RENT

GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS FOR MANLY gentlemen at 122 First St. Rooms 1 and 2 Washington Block.

FOR SALE

100 LOTS OF FINE LAND IN EAST [illegible]

WANTED—YOUNG WESTERN MAN OF GOOD [illegible]

REDFORD HAUCK

BY COMMAND OF SULTAN OF TURKEY [illegible]

WANTED—BOARDERS—MASTER TABLE [illegible]

OREGON CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—80 LOTS ON MAIN ST. OREGON CITY FAIRLY [illegible]

THE LARGEST FINEST AND CHEAPEST [illegible]

LOTS AND BLOCKS

IN THE PARK OF EAST PORTLAND AND AT [illegible] building East Portland.

TO-NIGHT, FEB. 28, 1883.

Unitarian Sociable at Mrs. Burrell's

Music, Fun Drill, Refreshments.

Admission 25c

AGAINST THE SEAL.

A Vigorous Protest from the Senate Committee against the Renewal of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty.

SEE THE COUPON CUT THE PROVISION

Washington, Feb 26.—Senator Morrill to-day reported to the senate from the committee on foreign relations the bill to abrogate the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian islands. The committee report is very brief. It says that the treaty was made with the Hawaiian islands in the interest of the producers of sugar in those islands, and that the effect of the treaty has been to increase the value of the crop many millions of dollars. The committee report that the treaty is not in the interest of the United States, and that the sooner it is abrogated the better it will be for the people of the United States. The report says that the treaty was made without authority of law, and that the senate has no power to make treaties with foreign powers except by the consent of the house of representatives. The report says that the treaty has been a source of corruption in the United States, and that the sooner it is abrogated the better it will be for the people of the United States. The report says that the treaty was made without authority of law, and that the senate has no power to make treaties with foreign powers except by the consent of the house of representatives. The report says that the treaty has been a source of corruption in the United States, and that the sooner it is abrogated the better it will be for the people of the United States.

THE REPORT.

The report says that the treaty was made without authority of law, and that the senate has no power to make treaties with foreign powers except by the consent of the house of representatives. The report says that the treaty has been a source of corruption in the United States, and that the sooner it is abrogated the better it will be for the people of the United States.

THE DEBATE.

The debate was opened by Senator Morrill, who said that the treaty was made without authority of law, and that the senate has no power to make treaties with foreign powers except by the consent of the house of representatives. He said that the treaty has been a source of corruption in the United States, and that the sooner it is abrogated the better it will be for the people of the United States.

Senator Morrill, Voorhees and Aldrich while agreeing to all points in the majority report make a supplemental report in which they take the ground that the

TREATY IS NOT AUTHORIZED

under the constitution to make a reciprocity treaty without the advice or consent of the senate. They assert that such a thing as reciprocity was unknown at the time the constitution was adopted, declare that congress alone has the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and that as the reciprocity treaty is now drawn this question is to arise on current action of the two houses of congress to make such a treaty.

The minority also oppose reciprocity treaties on the ground that they are in conflict with the most favored nation clause in all our treaties.

NEW TO-DAY.

LUNCH BASKET FESTIVAL

AT

Taylor St. M. E. Church Parlors,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27th,

Musical and Literary Programme will be rendered, after which Lunch baskets will be sold to the highest bidder.

BOARD OF TRADE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trade will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock to consider a petition from the farmers of Linn county.

BENT J COHEN,
Secretary.

C. PATER DEALER IN WATCHES

JEWELRY CLOCKS ETC. REPAIRING FINE watches a specialty. Mr Pendling who has altered to 45 on Washington. Diamond setting and engraving done. Silver and 50 C plating. 85 North First St. bet B and F Portland Or.

SELLWOOD

STANDS PROMINENTLY AHEAD OF ALL other additions to the city of Portland. As a site for desirable homes for persons of limited means, for healthfulness, ease of access, &c., Sellwood stands first best.

SELLWOOD

Within one year will have more railroads to it than any other East Side addition. Property is therefore actively in demand. Better buy now, before the railroads and boats will be compelled to carry more than a million passengers to Portland suburb or not till then. Portland.

SELLWOOD

Lots are being sold to men who intend to build. For lots in Sellwood go to Sellwood for homes then [illegible] lots have been sold here.

SELLWOOD

Lots are for sale at from $[illegible] to $[illegible] each. Sellwood is the place to buy lots. Sellwood is the place to buy lots. Sellwood is the place to buy lots.

JOHN WOOD, Agent.

JOHN SHERVIN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
105 First Street, Room 6, upstairs.

WHITE & RIGGINS,

General Conveyancers, Notaries Public, Commissioners of Deeds for all the States and Territories including the District of Columbia. 39 Stark St., Portland Or.

FOR SALE.

Two of the choicest lots on X street, corner [illegible] FERRY 27 Stark St.

FOR SALE.

A CERTAIN LOT OF BLOCK 10 CHOICE [illegible] ADDITION TO ALBINA

I have lots for sale [illegible]

FOR SCHOOL CLOTHS.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

DURING THE RECONSTRUCTION OF NEW [illegible] stock will be sold at [illegible]

L. B. & G. SMITH.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Berry, White & Riggins has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of C. P. Berry from the firm.

Eugene B. White and S. B. Riggins will continue the business under the firm name and style of White & Riggins, at the old office, No. 29, Stark St., Portland, Oregon, and will assume all liabilities of the firm of Berry, White & Riggins, and collect all outstanding accounts due said firm.

Portland, Oregon, Feb. 1, 1883.

NOTICE.

Office of Board of Fire Commissioners, Portland, Or., Feb 20, 1883.

Persons having claims against the Portland Paid Fire Department, for supplies of any kind must present the same at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, in duplicate, as soon as the goods are delivered.

By order of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

HENRY ACKERMAN, President.

MASQUERADE.

PALMER & BRAY GIVE THEIR FIRST MASquerade at Stark Hall, Monday, March 5th. Grand march at 9 o'clock sharp.

SNOWES HORSE SOAP

Ought to be used by

ISAAC H. HUNTOON & CO.,
123 Front St.

A. E. Williams & Co., General Machinists, 82 Front Street.

LECTURES

ON

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE SECOND OF THE COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE, under the auspices of the University Club, will be delivered

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, at 7:30 P. M.,

BY

REV. CHAS. NOYES.

Subject: Industrial Education.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Examinations for admission to the College and the Professional Schools will be held at Cambridge, Mass., and at New York, June 21st and the following days. Applications for admission to the Scientific School must be received by the 15th of June. Circulars containing full information may be had on application to the undersigned.

CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President of Harvard College.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 1, 1883.

Dietz' Axle Oil,

A Patent Compound

Dietz' Axle Oil

Outwears any Known Oil or Grease

Dietz' Axle Oil

Prevents all Friction, Wearing or Heating of Axles.

Dietz' Axle Oil

Dietz' Axle Oil

Dietz' Axle Oil

Dietz' Axle Oil

SPRING SEASON, 1883.

The first MILLINERY Exhibit of

NEW STYLES IN HATS

P. VAN FRIDAGH,
[illegible] First St., Bryan's Building.

THE ORO FINO

WILL OPEN AGAIN

AT THE OLD STAND

As soon as the New Building is completed.

CHAS. WEINHARD.

BONDS.

Government, State, Municipal and School Bonds bought and sold. Special attention given to bonds of large cities and counties. Write to us if you wish to buy or sell.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago.

TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

S. E. Cor. Front and Washington Sts.,

S. B. SCHWAB, ARTISTIC PRINTER,

Late with Schwab & Anderson.

THE READY REVOLVER.

A Respectable Citizen of Union County Murdered by a Texas Cowboy—Capture of the Assassin.

[illegible] of Union county, who left [illegible] the 18th inst. [illegible] to verify [illegible] parts was known at the [illegible] office of that city which was [illegible] with a [illegible] to the city in Clinton. A [illegible] [illegible] and it were [illegible] always away on the [illegible] a merchant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] more than [illegible] when Henry Green came [illegible] the advance with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GILMAN & CO.
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LAR AUCTION S
EHOLD FURNITU
RIDAY, MARCH 9
ets Carpets, Bedroom
Furniture of Every
MER HARDISE.
GILMAN & CO.
ELS AND RESTAURANTS.
EGON RESTAURANT
First and Washington
BROWN'S
N CHECK RESTAU
D COFFEE SALOON
Salmon and Second Sts.
WN'S RESTAURA
ENTRAL MARKET.
THE SAME PRICES.
MEALS FROM 15c UP.
ST. CHAR
RESTAURANT,
St., near corner Morri
REOPENED.
LARENDON HOTEL
ERNATIONAL HO
Third and E streets,
WISTON & HUGGINS,
TO ANY DOLLAR A DAY
and, containing all the modern
ms, with hose attached on
hydrant. Guests will find
the hotel free of charge
person or opt our omnibus,
the clerk of the house.
rence Hotel & Re
Baker City, Or.
Brand Building, Sample Ro
Commercial Travelers.
call.
SMITH & HASSEL
NEW YORK
welry Mfg.
First St., bet. Washington
Portland, Or.
DIAMONDS.
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ully selected and
assed, especially selected
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ble line.
GOLD RINGS.
e an immense stock of Solid
very variety in the market.
GOLD GOODS.
Goods Department is
celets and Jewelry of all
scriptions.
OLLED GOLD JEWEL
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ANUFACTURING DEPA
constantly employ a large
thereby advantageous
coming season will prove
our special line. All
and everything
uniformly low
write quick
for the Rockford Railroad
trouble to show goods.

BIRD CAGES.
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DAS!
Kinds.
Silver and Bullion Fring
Stars, Spangles and
Roller Skates
CIPEDES AND BABY CA
OF ALL KINDS
LLIAM BECK & C
165 and 167 Second St.
DIAMOND SETTER
MANUFACTURING JE
VM. COLLIER
MACHINIST,
ON 2d FLOOR

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB 28 1883

CITY.

PECULIAR ARREST.—Some time since a special Postal Agent Ben Simpson received a request for a postoffice inspector in Colchester to look after the and arrest one Martin Van Buren Oliver, with whom he had had some trouble. Upon the receipt of the letter Simpson met a Mr. Johnson and who was also in the employ of the Government, and he had no trouble in finding Oliver.

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1883.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second Class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID, IN ADVANCE.

Daily, per month ..... $ 1 00
Daily, with Sunday exception, per month 1 00
Daily, per year 10 00
Daily, with Sunday Oregonian, per year 12 00
Sunday Oregonian, per year 2 50
Sunday and Weekly Oregonian, per year 3 00
The Weekly Oregonian, per year 2 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included 20

HE SAT DOWN

A knight went for breakfast Sab
Of this he did not think
When, he put on the roller skates
To see if all the rink
His first adventure was his last.
He'll not on skates no more
He tried to kick the wall at six
And sat down on the floor.

When Dolphy dropped the glass he fumbled
It was an awful fall—
And when they had their backs all turned
He lurked up to the wall
He called a friend, took off the skates,
And, giving him the wink,
Said: "Jim, lend me that long-tailed coat,
I want to leave the rink."

—*Conrad Jones.*

KIMPER'S FERRY.

Sam Kimper was master of the only ferry that crossed Maple river between the mouth of that stream and the first ford above, so that his neighbors might have called him a monopolist had they ever known the word and its meaning. Like many another monopoly, the ferry was not a source of unlimited profit, for although the franchise and necessary appurtenances had been held by the Kimper family for twenty-five years, the family mansion was merely a log hut of two rooms; the one ferry boat was a flat bottomed batteau, just long and wide enough to accommodate a pair of horses and a wagon, and the motive power, which was always applied to the smaller end of a long spiked pole, was Sam Kimper's own muscle.

Some people who went to church said the "moving poles of the machine" was whisky so bad that it had never even paid the income tax, and Sam not only neglected to deny this insinuation, but rather gloried in it. Everyone who had tried to persuade Sam to stop drinking had come to grief. During one of the great temperance movements that occasionally become epidemic in western states, old Parson Dousse, of the Baptist church waded through some shocking roads to pay Sam a special visit for reformatory purposes, and he compared Sam, by way of compliment, to St. Christopher, the first ferryman on record. He was obliged to report on his return, however, that although he was accorded every courtesy peculiar to the Kimper family, he found Sam drinking rather harder than ever, and that, far from being in spirits he was in a state of "awful sorrer of St. Christopher." Sam used language that never was heard from a saint, except in the course of a sermon, and had actually asked him, Parson Dousse, to play euchre just to pass the time away.

Sam was summoned from his fireside and pipe one cold winter afternoon, by a blast from the tin horn that hung on a tree on the opposite side of the river. He arose, swore a little, took a drink of whisky from a stone jug and poled his way across the river. He found awaiting him a light carriage and horse he had never seen before. It stands to reason that some one was in the carriage, but it did not occur to Sam to be the least curious on this subject, although those who rode sat in full view, for apparently settled countries horses are far more interesting than men. But as Sam, with his pushing pole, walked to and fro on the gunwale of his boat, he heard scraps of conversation that roused him first to languid curiosity and then to a high state of excitement. He heard a woman's voice say:

"What will my dear father think?"

"He will think his daughter a very spirited girl, and be prouder of her than ever when he receives a notice of our marriage," replied a heavy voice that was attempting to be tender.

"How soon will he get it?" asked the woman.

"Oh, within a week, without fail," answered the man.

Sam told himself that he did not like that fellow's voice. Then he stole a look at the man, and was sure he did not like the face. The girl he recognized at once as the daughter of a Doctor Pyle, who lived at a town seven or eight miles down the stream. Sam began to see some a runaway match was in progress; he also assumed the affair was none of his business, for which he was very sorry.

"Why should poor father be kept in suspense a whole week?" asked the girl.

"Why, my dear," said the man, "Cincinnus is a two-days's journey from here, and——"

"Cincinnati?" interrupted the girl; "you said we should be married at the first town we reached after crossing the river."

"So I did, but after thinking more carefully, I've decided it will be better to wait until we reach my home, where we may have witnesses that know at least one of us."

The girl began to cry, upon which her companion said roughly, and loud enough for Sam to hear, although he spoke low:

"Don't be a fool, Kate; you know I love you, so why can't you trust me to determine what is best?"

"If you love me, take me back home before we are fairly started," whispered the girl, so low that Sam nearly fell into the river while trying to hear. "I will insist on father giving his consent on letting us marry at once."

"Take you back again?" said the man with a rough laugh. "Let a bird out of a cage after you've fairly caught it? Oh, no; I love you too well for that."

The boat was by this time nearly across the river. Sam ceased poling for a moment and said:

"Mister, the current's pooty swift to-day; there's a right smart freshet on. Reckon I'll har—to ask you to make the lines fast ashore while I hold the boat agin the bank."

The man handed the reins to the girl, got out of the carriage, and stood at the bow of the boat. Sam began again his poling, and when several lengths from shore he suddenly increased his efforts, so that the boat struck the shore violently enough that the horse attempted forward against the wooden bar that crossed the boat to prevent accidents in just such cases. As for the gallant who was standing on the extreme end of one gunwale, he was thrown forward, at full length into the rough road that ascended the river bank. The force of the blow caused the boat to recoil a length or two from the bank, and Sam increased the distance by several quick pushes at his pole, after which he stepped to the side of the carriage, raised the front of his very bad hat, and said:

"Reckon ye don't want him no more, do ye?"

"No, no!" exclaimed the girl.

"Think ye can find your way home alone, if I take yer to t'other side of the river again?"

"I don't know," said the girl, looking very uncomfortable. "I've driven this way with father once or twice, but I've forgotten the way, and it will be dark before I can get home."

"Then there's another way," said Sam, and quickly turned the boat's head down stream, and began poling with great energy, while the man who had been so unceremoniously put ashore shouted great expletives and epithets that fevers do not generally use within hearing of their sweethearts.

"What are you going to do?" asked the girl.

"Boat ye down to the steamboat landin' fur your town."

"That will be a dreadful lot of work, and a lot for a silly girl."

"I've got a darter uv my own," was Sam's only reply, as he poled away as if his own life were in peril. In a few moments, however, he allowed the boat to drift, merely using his pole to keep it in the current.

"You must be tired," said the girl.

"Not a bit of it," said Sam, "I'm only slowin' up so's to reach there about dusk."

"Just what I wanted to ask you to do," said the girl.

"I thought so," said Sam, contemplating his pole with great interest. "I've got a darter uv my own."

Sam timed the trip so perfectly that there were no curious loungers at the landing to see a girl in a carriage coming ashore from a ferry-boat that belonged miles up the river. This time the boat was pushed ashore very gently and held there securely until the girl had thrown out of the boat. Then the carriage stopped, and Sam saw through the gathering darkness a little ungloved hand extended toward him. He advanced slowly, to get time to rub his own hand vigorously on his shirt-sleeve. When he considered it fit for the courtesy offered it, he thrust it forward, and found it squeezed very tightly, and heard a low voice say:

"I am more thankful that I can tell My father shall know of all this, and he will pay you handsomely, for he has plenty of money."

"I don't want any uv his money," said Sam. "I've got a darter uv my own. There's one thing I do want, though. Yer dad's a doctor. I know him by sight of——"

"Well," said the girl, for Sam had paused.

"Well, you see if doctors don't know good stuff from bad, nobody does an'—I don't like to talk of such things to a lady, but if he could send me down a good solid drink of somethin', doctin' 'twill take me two or three hours to p-ole the boat back, why——"

"He shall," said the girl, "if he don't I will."

Away went the horse and carriage, and Sam jumped up and down in the boat to keep from shivering. Ten long minutes the girl was back, and her father with her, and the old doctor shook Sam's hand until the aged ferryman's arm and his teeth ached. He had quite a bottle of old brandy, that seemed shamefully more to join the invalid back with Sam as a friend than a customer. In Sam's old Testament style: "Sam used language that never was heard from a saint, except in the course of a sermon, and had actually asked him, Parson Dousse, to play euchre just to pass the time away."

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IN APACHE LAND.

How a Well-Known Professor Studied Botany Under Difficulties.

THE FLORA OF ARIZONA.

The Quaint Vegetation of Barker Valley and a Visit to a Hieroglyphic—Taking Refuge from a Storm, among the Cowboys.

San Francisco Bural Press.

In August last, after the rainy season had partially subsided on the mountains of Arizona, Prof. Lemmon and his wife started on their third summer's vacation in Arizona. From observations from the train of the Current mountains the season before, they supposed that that would be a good range of mountains to visit.

After several detentions on the road, they arrived at Bowie station in the night. Bowie station is a military post on the railroad, and is composed of but few houses. Here they expected to find a friend, and, when the train left, began calling for him. For some time there was no response, but finally a light appeared in a tent north of the station, and a man emerged and asked, "What's wanting?" Out came another man, girt about with a belt containing pistols and cartridges, with knives in his boots, and then another, until finally there were five of them. Prof. Lemmon told them that they desired shelter for the night, and Capt. Tevis, a noted character of the region, vacated his own quarters and gave them up to the botanists. He locked them in and left them a brace of pistols, saying, "You may have to use them before morning."

An adjoining cabin was filled with cowboys. The storm which had been brewing now broke with terrible violence, and the water came down in torrents. During the lull after a clap of thunder, a voice was heard to say, "Let them mules alone, Gil!" And in the morning they were told that the cowboys had endeavored to carry off the mules, but were discovered and stopped. In the morning the sun came out bright and beautiful, and they went out botanizing, up to their knees in beautiful flora. About noon the next day an ambulance came, as per agreement, from Fort Bowie, with Surgeon Ord and wife, whose guests Prof. and Mrs. Lemmon were to be.

They crossed a plain and then up through a wonderful pass, called the Apache Pass, which contained the only spring for many miles. Here the Apaches would lie in wait for the thirsty travelers and shoot them down. In this pass is a graveyard filled with little headstones, which read, "Killed by the Apaches, name unknown." The work of the Apaches may be understood from the statement that they reduced the population of Arizona from 60,000 to 10,000. This pass was now filled with beautiful flora, and was a most enchanting place. They first began picking flowers and putting them in a press, then filled every available spot in the ambulance until, five miles before they reached their destination, there was room for no more.

They remained at the fort some three or four weeks, though they had expected to go south sooner, but were detained at the fort on account of the breaking out of the White Mountain Apaches. Their real objective point was to go on to the deserted Camp Rucker, in the southern part and highest point of the Chiricahua mountains. At length, having been assured that the Chiricahua Apaches were friendly and that they would be perfectly safe, they started out in an ambulance with a guard to protect them from the cowboys, and provisions for three weeks. They started on the 21st of September, the day of Garfield's death, which they did not hear of for 10 days. They met with numerous adventures, and arrived at 10 o'clock at night at a ranch house, where they stayed all night. They took an early start the next day for Rucker valley. The scenery became wonderful; they appeared to be entering an amphitheater of rocks. The rocks had assumed all forms of monks, going to confession with the cowls over their heads, and in supplicating attitudes, and through all the most beautiful flora.

Prof. Lemmon bore letters of introduction to a curious old hermit, the only occupant of the whole valley, calling himself Dr Monroe. That was their objective point. As they approached his cabin the noise of their feet striking his logs to cackling; then the upper part of his door opened, and the old hermit appeared—a little old man with a hooked nose like an eagle's, a dilapidated straw hat over his right ear, long, fine hair, streaked with gray, and piercing black eyes. His clothing was half military and half frontiersman. He read the letter, and then opened the lower part of the door and invited his guests in. The guard of soldiers returned to Fort Bowie, but were to come for the excursionists at the end of ten days.

The hermit entertained his guests with stories of his life and his instruments of defense, which consisted of a certain tunne, so ingeniously constructed that it is worthy of description.

At the back of the cabin some sacks were carelessly hung, which, when drawn aside, disclosed what appeared to be a cellar, but which really was the opening of a tunnel 120 ft. long, with a double elbow in the middle and a cabin at each end. The tunnel was just high enough for himself, and he was a short man, only about five and a half feet high. The bottom and roof were rough with cobble stones. The middle was enlarged to allow for strong defense. It was very dark, and unless one was acquainted with it, it was of no use to try to follow the hermit. For defense, in case he was overpowered, he had an arrangement of fuse, carefully covered over with rock and cobbles, which when fired would blow up everything.

This Dr. Monroe was a very intelligent man and had evidently moved in high circles. He had had some 23 different occupations in life, from playing the clarionet in a circus to teaching school in Virginia and practicing medicine. Hanging over the fireplace were not less than 12 hats, in different stages of dilapidation, and he was never seen without one of these on. He never put it square on his head, but always on one side. He kept cats and chickens, and when asked why he did not have a dog he said that several years ago he had a partner on a mining scheme, and they had a dog which was considered very faithful. One day the partner returned to the cabin to get dinner, and when Dr. Monroe reached it an hour later he found his friend dead. The dog had not given the alarm of the approach of the Indians, but had skulked off and hid. After that he never had any faith in dogs.

Time passed. One morning Prof. Lemmon was out botanizing, and Mrs. Lemmon was alone at the cabin, when a rider came up and said he had ridden all night to warn them that the Chiricahua Apaches had broken out and were starting for their old stronghold, the very valley where the professor and his wife were peacefully botanizing. He brought a letter from Dr. Ord and wife stating that they were powerless to help them, and advis ng them to secrete themselves in the mountains and they would come to their relief as soon as possible. It was a time of great anxiety, and they were determined to lie for eleven days before an officer came saying that Capt. Rafferty was but four miles away and would escort them back to Fort Bowie.

They reached Fort Bowie in safety with a great many plants. A new genus of fern was named after Mrs. Lemmon. They discovered many other new things, and altogether it was a very successful trip.

Settled.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 27. Miss Mary Donald, who presents a claim for $100,000 damages against the New York Central Railroad Co. for injuries received in the Spuyten Duyvil disaster, has settled for $29,000, the largest sum ever paid by a company for personal injury. A. D. Valentine, of Bennington, receives $25,000 for the death of a son and $5000 for the death of the latter's young bride. Both killed in the same disaster.

Railroad Accident.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 27. An accident on the train of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, between Farley and Worthington, yesterday, by a broken rail, and several passengers jumped out and were killed. Robert Mercer, of Storm Lake, and another named Maguire, of Worthington.

A Fair Position.

BERLIN, Feb. 27. The North German Gazette attacking Wendthorst, leader of the clericals, says he occupies his position only for the sake of a dispute between Prussia and the Vatican which dispute is determined not to allow to be arranged for settlement of differences, appeal out in every word of the letters of the pope and Cardinal Jacobini, although they tried to obtain favorable conditions.

Modifying the Oath.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The senate has adopted Humbert's bill modifying the oath in courts.

THE NEW ASYLUM.

SALEM, Feb. 27.—[Special to the Oregonian.] Governor W. L. Dudley, superintending architect, and the following gentlemen inspected the new asylum for the insane yesterday: [illegible] Dr. Kirkpatrick, Superintendent of the asylum, Dr. Hawthorne, Dr. Parrish, and Dr. Wright, of Portland, and Dr. Hendricks, of Albany. The inspection was made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the building was in a condition to receive the inmates of the present asylum, and whether it was necessary to carry out the plans for the completion of the building. It was the unanimous opinion of the gentlemen that the building was in a condition to receive the inmates, and that it was necessary to carry out the plans for the completion of the building. It was also the